



THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

J. D. GILMAN,

To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

The Unwedded One.

BY JOHN FRANCIS.

It's very pleasant, certainly,
To laugh, and smile, and talk;
And I must say by night or day,
I love a lonely walk;
And flirting, oh! I love to flirt;
And dancing's very pleasant;
And how I do on singing too,
When but the love's present!
One looks so very plaintively,
While warbling forth, 'We met,'
But what, alas! oh! what's the use?
I am not married yet!

What is the aim of all our lives?
A settlement and marriage;
Some people think they can't, but I
Would go without a carriage.
Oh, Hymen! god of endless joy!
Oh, Hymen! god of endless joy!
It's really hard, it's very hard,
That I am still a Miss!
My heart is filled with bitter sighs,
My gown with tears is wet;
In vain I sigh—in vain I cry—
I am not married yet!

And why not? shame upon the age,
Poor—avaricious—man;
I would not wed for paltry gold;
No, not to be a queen.
Yet ye, creation's lords, look down
On us—because we're poor;
And coldly pass the landless by;
It's not my fault, I'm sure,
Cold-hearted are ye all—a base
And mercenary set;
But flatter not yourselves, for I—
I will be married yet!

A LIVE MERMAID, AND NO MISTAKE.

A prodigious excitement prevails in Ireland, especially in the North, in consequence of an *actual living Mermaid*, which was recently caught in a salmon net at Honneraw Point, in the county of Donegal. There can be no mistake in this fact, as five or six papers corroborate it, in the important points: but the 'Derry Sentinel' and the 'Fermanagh Journal,' are the most enthusiastic and particular in their descriptions. The first announcement appeared in the Sentinel, as follows:

A Mermaid and no Mistake.—A very general disbelief in the existence of the Mermaid is likely to receive a severe shock from the truth of the following statement: A creature in every respect answering the usual description of the 'sea woman,' was caught lately in the salmon nets at Honneraw Point, near Fahan, county Donegal. She is at present under the protection of a gentleman of that neighborhood, who has kindly permitted the country people, who are flocking in hundreds about the place, to 'see and believe.'

The members of the Londonderry Natural History society we understand are to investigate this extraordinary phenomenon for the purpose of sending an immediate report of their observations to the British Association, sitting at Newcastle. We understand that if the novel monster should survive the sudden change in her situation she will be sent to Viscount Melbourne as a present to the Queen; if not, the body will be preserved in spirits, and will grace the now forming museum of our local society. A minute description shall be given in our next.

The effect of this notice was, that at least a fourth of all the inhabitants of Derry who could afford the expense, proceeded in a body to Honneraw, where they were admitted to an inspection of the singular creature; which is thus described in the Fermanagh Journal.

THE MERMAID.—This is certainly a sea woman and has such an expression of intelligence in its countenance, that we are absolutely inclined to believe that it is a creature of reason, rather than of instinct. We do not mean to insinuate that it has any notion of abstract ideas; but the fact is, that there is an appearance of confusion about it that would seem to indicate sentiments of shame, fear, and supplication. It weighs about seventy pounds, and is altogether human in its outward organization from the head to the navel, when the fin begins to develop itself, & the remainder is formed very much like the extremity of a large dolphin. The skin of the face and the breast is a whitish brown—the eyes are black, and the nose pure aquiline; and its eye brows, lips and chin, are models for a sculptor. The hair is long and thick; and the creature's principal amusement seems

to be to stroke it downward with her webbed, but otherwise very perfect fingers.

It looks to be twelve or fourteen years old; and regards people, occasionally, as if it had an inclination to speak, and we are solemnly of opinion that, when in its native element, it makes its wishes known through the medium of its tongue. Altogether indeed, it is the most singular being we ever witnessed, and excites feelings in the breasts of beholders, at least as much akin to awe as to curiosity. Can it have a soul and be an accountable creature? At all events, we shall examine it closely this week and report particulars.

We shall look with great anxiety for our next files of Irish papers, on the receipt of which we trust to be able to furnish our readers with some fuller information in relation to this surprising phenomenon.

A JOKE FOR THE LADIES.—The Editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers that the ladies always pull off the *left stocking last*. This as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such was the fact; and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it however, by a short argument. 'When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another left on; and pulling off this is taking the *left stocking off last*.'

Hindenlang's Declaration.

From the Montreal Herald.

The following is a translation of the confession made by Charles Hindenlang, the French officer, who was captured at Odelltown and lodged in gaol on Wednesday last. The statement is plain enough, but he cannot be considered a dupe in the Canadian acceptance of the term. He entered into the rebellion with his eyes open, and it is only the want of success which now induces him to regret his conduct & to inform on his employers. He acted as a mercenary brigand, and as such he ought to be treated without mercy.

'I was born at Paris, on the 29th March, 1810. To this date my family hold an elevated rank there in the commercial world. My name is Charles Hindenlang. At the period of our glorious revolution of 1830, in opposition to the entreaties of my mother, I enlisted as a private soldier, in the 5th Regiment of Light Infantry. I subsequently rose through all the intermediate grades, to the rank of an officer. Observing that there was little hope of advancement in the army, I was induced by the solicitation of my relations, to abandon the service altogether, and emigrate to New York, whither they intended sending me out goods next spring. I remained in that city extremely quiet, meditating nothing more than its commercial interests, when Mr. Duvernay solicited my acquaintance, by the instrumentality of several individuals, amongst the rest, by means of an Italian refugee named Falliere, whom he was also anxious to secure as an officer. My services were also required by, and I became, for a few days personally acquainted with one M. Von Schoultz, a self-styled Colonel, seeking officers and soldiers for service in Upper Canada. I can, if necessary, furnish details, in reference to his intentions, and his military arrangements, but will only do so in a personal communication.

Mr. Duvernay, acting in the name of, and for Dr. Robert Nelson, in presence of a trader named Bonnefous, communicated certain propositions, accompanied by the most flattering promises, to me and another French officer, who had served in Spain as captain or lieutenant, in the 1st battalion of English Lancers. A copy of these proposals, drawn in duplicate, and reeepied in my own handwriting, I delivered to an officer in Lacole. It contains a detail of the preliminary conditions reciprocally insisted upon. The other French officer and I, after previous consultation, refused to sign the propositions, until we would be made better acquainted with the position of affairs in Canada, of which, up to that period, we had neither of us any knowledge. Then for the purpose of more effectually deceiving us, we were assured we had nothing to do but to proceed to St. Albans, and there to form the recruits for the army into divisions—and agreeably to the statements of Mr. Duvernay and the others, to whom we addressed ourselves, we were under no necessity of providing ourselves with arms. We were assured not only that the Canadian people were prepared to rise *en masse*, but that the troops of the line, and more particularly their officers, fatigued with a service so far distant from their native country, were only waiting for the present occasion to revolt.

It was likewise added that in consequence of the immense outlay Great Britain was annually required to make on behalf of the Canadas, our informants had it from an authentic source that her Majesty, Queen Victoria, was no longer desirous of retaining the country under her dominion.

We determined to learn ourselves the truth or falsity of all these statements. We therefore proceeded to Burlington, where we were received by Mr. Dufort. We continued to be entertained with the same assurances and the like hopes. We were strictly enjoined not to speak to any one whomsoever on our own account, as it was pretended, but as I was afterwards satisfied, lest we should receive correct intelligence from those whom we might have addressed. Mr. Dufort forwarded us on to Plattsburgh where we found a guide styled a *chasseur*, by whom we were conducted to the residence of Mr. Desmarais at Champlain, who kept us concealed as carefully as if we had been the most atrocious criminals. Generally speaking, to declare the truth in the mildest terms, I remarked in all those agents, traits of pusillanimity, bordering on the most abject imbecility. We asked to be conducted to St. Albans, agreeably to the promises held out to us. We were then crossed over the river in a boat, and there met with Dr. Nelson, and a Canadian we supposed to be his guide. That night according to the statement of the infamous and despicable Nelson, the revolted Canadian people were to have been assembled on the bank of the river to meet and hail him on his debarkation there: 250 muskets had been brought and deposited in a boat by the American Colonel Burton! We started, the Doctor, his guide, a pilot, my companion, and self, and descended the river as far as Vitman's wharf. We reached there in the most tempestuous and unfavorable weather, and found no one waiting to receive or welcome the famous President of the Provincial Government, and it was only after a long hour's delay that the guide returned with a few men, 15 or 16 in number, to carry the muskets out of the boat. Immediately on landing, three horses being supplied us, we proceeded onward to Napierville. There Dr. Cote at the head of 2 or 300 men received Dr. Nelson & proclaimed him President of the Republic of Lower Canada. Throughout the whole of this farce nothing was either omitted or forgotten—neither speeches or promises on either side. My companion and self were introduced as two French officers—the two first of a great number momentarily expected. We uttered not a word upon this occasion; we were more in need of a little warmth than a profusion of compliments. This was on the Sunday morning. During the three subsequent days Dr. Nelson and his colleague, devoted their attention exclusively to issuing orders for raising new supplies of men. On the Monday the other French officer Tournay, left us in command of 10 men, for the purpose of reconnoitering and examining the adjacent country: I never saw him since.

I have since learned that Dr. Cote had forced the priest to deliver up to him a pretty large sum of money belonging to the parish, and that similar applications, with like effect, had been made by him to sundry tories. On the night of my arrival a female requested an interview with me; solicited my command to have a bed and pillow restored to an aged and infirm prisoner, from whom they had been taken away; I immediately complied with her solicitation, and on my return deemed it my duty to communicate the circumstance to Dr. Cote. After a request to retire with him in private, I was then told by him, for the first time, that I had no orders to receive in future, and that I was Brigadier of the army. This intimation had the effect of opening my eyes; and there can be no question that if my comrade were on the spot, we would have concerted some means of extricating ourselves out of the whirlpool in which we were involved. To appoint a general with as little hesitation as a common soldier! I could not, in common with many others, withhold my laughter at the idea.

The next morning Dr. Cote went off with 50 or 60 armed men, besides another detachment sent to support that commanded by the French officer, Tournay. I have since ascertained that the arms Dr. Cote was desirous of introducing into this province had all been seized; that he had been repulsed by her Majesty's forces, & had lost a cannon in the engagement. In the course of these three days, many Canadians armed and unarmed, urged by the messengers of Dr. Nelson, flocked into the camp at Napierville, and I estimated the whole force assembled there, at the number of 2,500 men. During all this period, my sole occupation consisted in dividing the respective companies, agreeable to the

directions of Dr. Nelson, in gangs of 50 each, forming five platoons of nine men each, under the command of a subordinate officer, directed to supply them with all necessities. On Thursday Dr. Nelson commanded us to march against Odelltown. His force was composed of 600 armed men, exclusively of the officers. I remember only a few of the officers names. The inclemency of the weather detained us at Lacole, where we spent the night: then it was that under pretence of going to one Dupuis and another captain, having command of 150 men, and removing them to a more distant position, the cowardly miscreant Nelson, loaded with all the money he could amass, attempted to fly away from us. He was seized, bound with cords, and was on the point of being delivered up by the Canadians, and is indebted for his safety to the intercession of captain Nicholas and Trudeau.

He returned to Lacole, where by the most solemn oaths, he at length induced the people to place faith in his sincerity, and there determined on an attack against Odelltown, to be led on by himself in person, the next day. In furtherance of truth alone, and to render mere justice to many unfortunate people, I here solemnly pledge my honor, that a great number of the men were by means of the threats and precautions, employed by the coward Nelson, compelled to accompany him on the expedition. They were left no alternative, but to declare themselves patriots or bureaucrats. Fear caused many to declare themselves patriots against their own inclinations. The Odelltown affair is the only one in which I took a part, and I had then an ample opportunity of convincing myself that there were many in our ranks who had accompanied us from fear only. On reaching the open space immediately in front of the fortified house, the greater number of our men spread themselves out on the Champagn ground on the right; on the left there remained only a handful of brave fellows, who taking up a position behind a barn, opened fire on their opponents. By far the greater number of the Canadians kept themselves beyond gun shot of their antagonists; and throwing themselves on their knees, burying their hands in the snow, were occupied praying, and moved no more than so many saints carved in stone; most of them remained in the same posture, during all the period the firing was kept up. Alas! how pitiable to behold such men. How gross and how experienced an impostor he must have been who would induce such persons to revolt. I am convinced that if any of them were asked what they desired or what they hoped to attain, they would be at a loss for an answer.

At this period I became fully satisfied that Dr. Nelson was nothing else than a cowardly and villainous exciter to mischief—a shameless robber, seeking to fly with all the money he could amass, and abandoning the people who, but for his perfidious solicitations, would have remained quietly in their homes, of which they are now only left the ruins. I was never supplied with any fire arms, and broke under my feet the sabre with which I was armed. I had made up my mind, and determined to save as many unfortunate wretches as possible. I wandered over the open space, enquiring, without regard to the balls flying about me, where I could find Dr. Nelson. But, I discovered that hundreds of men would have to suffer to expiate the crimes of one guilty one; the despicable wretch had taken advantage of the moment when the troops were engaged, to escape by a detour, to the frontier. I remained a quiet spectator of the action, waiting only for a favorable moment to deliver myself up, and intercede for the unhappy people by whom I was accompanied; when suddenly about twenty of the Bureaucrats rushing out of the adjoining wood, spread such consternation among the Canadians, that their little army was soon converted into a retreating flock. On foot, and surrounded only by a few horsemen, I was anxious to wait until we would be pursued, that I might then be afforded an opportunity of surrendering myself, but our opponents permitted us to retire at leisure. I was amongst the last who reached Napierville; the officers were all met together, and busied in setting guards. I then took occasion to openly declare that having been deceived, and having been afforded an opportunity of personally learning the stupidity of their enterprise; having bound myself by no oath, and having received no money, not even the amount of my necessary disbursements, I considered myself as perfectly master of my future conduct and not in the slightest degree connected with the cause of the misguided Canadians. I invited all the officers assembled to imitate my example; and we decided on an immediate separation.

About a dozen of us left at the same

time. We took to the woods, to avoid the outposts of our own people, by whom we would have been made prisoners; and at day break, leaving the rest of my companions on the frontier, near Champlain, in the company of a man, whom I scarcely knew, even by sight, I issued from the wood, and advancing towards a young man whom I observed at a distance armed with a musket, I delivered myself up to him. I was desirous of asking him to immediately conduct me to some officer of rank; but not knowing a word of English, was not able to make him comprehend my wishes. I was conveyed from guard to guard. Finally at Lacole I asked permission of one of the officers to write to his Excellency; I was answered in the affirmative, but was notwithstanding, kept tied with cords, and it is only now in Montreal, that I have it in my power to lay before his Excellency all the facts with which I am acquainted. I am influenced by the strongest hatred and the deepest contempt towards Dr. Nelson and his accomplices.

Without the greatest indignation, I could not be witness to one man in cold blood, and in possession of a perfect knowledge of all the acts, meditate upon the destruction of a whole people, and that from the vilest possible motives. He himself acquainted me that from the city of Montreal alone, he had received upwards of 20,000 dollars. What could he have possibly done with all that money? Churches have been pillaged by him; private individuals held at ransom, and the great mass of the inhabitants of many parishes forced to accompany him! Such a man deserves to be followed and delivered up to outraged justice, in whatever country he may seek refuge. Nothing on earth can justify robbery and violence. Besides the French officer Tournay, and myself, there are also on the frontier, several French and Polish officers whom he has deceived, as he did us. I am acquainted with some of them: let me be permitted to undeceive them; let me be permitted to hold out my example as a beacon to them, and I will cherish eternal gratitude to his Excellency for the permission.

Let me be allowed, through the columns of the American and French newspapers in New York, to expose the traitors and cowards, who occasioned the recent disasters. They well know how by their lies and false appearances of devotion to the cause, to excite sympathy; but I am acquainted with a great number of merchants in New York. I have done my duty as a man of honor; I turned not my back on the fire of her Majesty's troops. In despite of all the repugnance felt by me, I remained in the field. I am not an adventurer, but pertain to a respectable family. I feel I will be believed, for my conscience tells me I have done nothing with which to reproach myself. I know several editors of French papers and will induce them to speak out that the traitors may be everywhere exposed.

For five days, I was enrolled amid the enemies of a Government friendly with and allied to my own country. That is the extent of my culpability; and I will deem nothing too severe, whereby I may be enabled to repair it. It was on account of that, that having it in my power to fly like a coward, I preferred to remain, and throw myself on the generosity of Government. I will feel under no necessity to lower my eyes or blush when this unhappy affair shall be spoken of. I prevented all the mischief I possibly could; but that alone I feel to be insufficient. Let me be employed in the furtherance of the good cause, and I pledge myself on my word of honor, to repair by all the services that may be required of me, or that will be in my power, my few days of error and infatuation.

Would that my present situation could be justly understood. My brain is yet confused by a recollection of the misfortunes of which I have been a witness. I am worn out with fatigue. My present narrative is no doubt exceedingly incomplete, and in all probability I have omitted many facts; but with the exception that I feel a repugnance to turn informer against persons whom I do not name, my conscience in dictating to me the necessity of communicating all that may diminish the misfortunes of the vanquished, likewise prohibits me from giving such complete details as I would otherwise wish to do. If any other particulars, in my power to supply, be deemed necessary, I again repeat, that I will not hesitate a moment in furnishing them.

I swear on my word of honor, and solemnly before God, that all I have written is true, and that if in my narrative there be any errors (of which I am not conscious) they must be in relation to what I have heard and not in reference to what I have declared myself to have witnessed.

I also solemnly swear ever to continue the most determined enemy of Dr. Nelson,

and to pursue him, if possible, till I may be afforded an opportunity of impeaching him with his infamy before an assembled world.

Done & delivered at the prison of Montreal, this 14th November, 1838.

(Signed) CHAS. HINDENLANG.

Acknowledged before me in the Prison of Montreal, this 14th November, 1838.

(Signed) P. E. LECLERE, J. P.

UPPER CANADA.

We make the following extract from the Prescott Sentinel of the 17th ult.

Particulars of the engagement between the British and Americans at Prescott.

The action commenced sharply by the brigands, who had entrenched themselves behind a stone wall in the rear of the mill, while the militia and volunteers, being upon a rising ground, were exposed to a most galling fire, our men, however, advanced in double quick time, loading and firing with the greatest precision. Upon coming near, the scoundrels fled in confusion until they came to another fence, where they again entrenched themselves, from which, however, they were again driven by our brave militia, until they took refuge in the Wind Mill and the surrounding buildings, adjacent, all of which are built of stone in a substantial manner, particularly the Mill, which is three and a half feet thick at the bottom and two at the top, of a circular form, about 80 feet high; standing upon a bluff rocky point, some 70 feet above the level of the river, and commanding the whole of the surrounding country. Standing in the mill the spectator can have a view nearly as far as the eye can reach, on every side; the villages of Prescott and Ogdensburgh seem to lie beneath him, and every street and building are distinctly visible, and with the aid of an ordinary spy glass, each movement of the inhabitants, their numbers, &c. can easily be perceived.

This building was the stronghold of the brigands, and in it were deposited the most of their arms and ammunition, as also the main part of their forces. After being driven in by our men, a continued but irregular fire of musketry and rifles was kept up by the bandits, from the mills, the large stone store, nearly opposite, as also from the small stone house occupied by Mr. Mosher, & the two story stone building on the opposite side of the street; most of the injury received by our men was done this way, with the exception of those who fell in the ploughed field in the rear, where the most severe fighting took place. The British forces remained sheltered behind the stone wall and house of Mr. Snyder, above the mill, and also behind the house and barn of Mrs. Fraser, a little below, until late on Tuesday afternoon, when finding that the brigands were determined to remain under cover and not come into the open field, they withdrew to Prescott, leaving a strong guard above and below the enemy's position.

We cannot here avoid noticing the unusual degree of excitement among our neighbours and friends across the water; every wharf and the whole bank from the upper part of Ogdensburgh to Mile Point so called (being about that distance below the town) was lined with spectators and sympathisers, who felt so sensibly for their fellow Patriots, that they could not restrain themselves, but whenever they supposed any advantage had been obtained by the pirates, or that our men were falling back in any quarter, rent the air with their cheers which were distinctly heard upon our shores, and which, instead of intimidating, only nerved the stronger the right arm of every true Britain for the contest, and shewed him that he had only to rely upon the Almighty, & justice of his cause, in the approaching struggle, and that all the professions of friendship of the Americans, were but idle tales, which their every act has shown, and were only held out to lull us into security.

On Tuesday afternoon, the steamer Cobourg kept up a fire upon the mill and surrounding buildings, doing no material damage, two of her shots passed through the roof of the mill, as was plainly visible from the splinters that flew in every direction. The rebels and pirates, dressed in the regular Yankee garb, with their long tailed surtouts and cloaks, with a rifle in their hands, were seen running from one building to another in great confusion, they did not show much play with their cannon (three in number) as they appeared actually afraid to expose themselves in loading and firing, so well directed were most of our shots. They occasionally fired from a nine pounder, but without any effect—their balls, in no case but one, coming within 60 yards of the boat.

A small boat, with five American Patriots on board, attempted to cross from the mill to the other shore, about 4 P. M., the Cobourg, however, gave chase and intercepted them, within about half a mile of the land of liberty; the fellows worked hard to escape, they knew their lives were at stake, and that they had embarked in a mad enterprise; upon receiving a few volleys from our musketry, they cried for quarters, and were taken on board and pinioned. They were all young men, living in the State of New York, well dressed, & abundantly supplied with rifles, pistols, ball cartridge, &c.; in the pocket of one of them was found a book containing a list of the Patriots, and a requisition for further men and arms, and a report of their proceedings up to that date.

Reinforcements were expected from Kingston, on Thursday, with heavy ordnance, but owing to unavoidable delay in

procuring proper carriages, they did not arrive until yesterday, (Friday) at half past 12. Every one was anxiously looking out for their arrival, when three steamers hove in sight, which proved to be the William IV, Brockville and Cobourg, having on board the 83d regiment, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with three twenty four pounders. This force landed about 1 o'clock, and about 3 proceeded to the rising ground in rear of the Mill, while the Steamers Queen, Experiment and Cobourg with two gun boats, took up their position in front of the enemy, some of them coming within rifle shot.

The 83d with the heavy cannon, advanced upon the brigands from the rear, opening a heavy fire upon the stone buildings, which proved effectual, and drove them all into the mill, at the same time the Steamers falling a little below, out of the range of our twenty four pounders, kept up a well directed fire upon the band of patriots. Within one half hour after the firing commenced in earnest the General in command, calling himself a Polish Exile, held out a white flag, and surrendered at discretion; previous to this, however, the British had fired every building adjacent to the mill, in order to concentrate their whole attack at once upon the enemy's main fortress; the flames raging in the gloom of night, showing at a great distance, the position of the combatants, and shedding a lurid light upon all around, had an effect at once awful and sublime.

The number of prisoners taken at the surrender was, as near as we can ascertain, 110, in addition to which, about 30 were apprehended subsequently to the battle on Tuesday, some on the field, and others skulking about in the wood in the vicinity of this town, some eight or ten more were secured today. The prisoners are mostly American citizens and were generally well armed, being provided with a rifle, a brace of pistols, a bowie knife, and an abundance of ammunition, some of their weapons were of the most costly description. One of the prisoners captured, stated that the pirates were supplied by different societies in the United States, the principal of which, was in the city of New York, with money, clothing, arms, and every thing requisite for the invasion of Canada, and were promised an ample remuneration, should they succeed in their laudable enterprise—the most valuable farms in our country were to be distributed among those who remained true to the Republican cause.

In the mill were found several hundred kegs of powder, a large quantity of musket cartridges, swords, pistols, and 200 stand of arms, besides a full supply of provisions, including several barrels of flour with the American brand. We were shown a sword belonging to the General, of fine workmanship, the scabbard was silver plated, with an eagle and other carved work upon the outside, and the blade of fine metal, well formed; several other swords and dirks, silver mounted, have been taken, as also a great many braces of valuable pistols. A flag, composed of silk, of the finest texture, was also taken, wrought no doubt, by the truly patriotic ladies of the Union, the cost of which could not have been less than 25 pounds; on the flag was exhibited a full spread eagle, beautifully executed, with one star above, and the words wrought in silk, 'liberated by the Onondaga Hunters.' This flag never was unfurled, as the chivalrous adventurers appeared after the first onset to doubt the success of their expedition.

The following is from the Brockville Statesman of the 22d ult.

On the body of Colonel James Phillips, were found papers of importance: some of which, for prudent reasons, we cannot at present publish; others we here transcribe.

Copy of certain papers found in the Pocket Book of James Phillips, late of Bastard, in this county.

'Put a man on an Island, at the head of the Narrows, on the left hand side going up—keep a small fire—when a boat comes down, swing a firebrand as a signal. The boat, if it be the States, will stop—the man should get his boat, and go on board.

The man must first go to Brockville and ascertain whether any regular soldiers are at Brockville; also, what steamboats are there, and the exact situation of all things.

A man must go to Brockville and return, and report as above.'

Persons to be marked at Prescott.

'Major Young, Dr. Jessup, Bapt. McDonald and Brother, Alpheus Jones, Esquire McMillan, Hooker and Henderson.

The arms in possession of the inhabitants to be immediately taken.

Arms stored in Colonel Young's house, and at the Barracks.

Two companies ought to be sent to Merrickville; one at Kemptville, two companies sent to Farmville.

Crane has about fifty men in his employ, is friendly.

The officers board and sleep at Warren's and Gernach's.'

Copy of the Officers Oath.

'You A. B., do solemnly swear, before Almighty God, that you will truly and faithfully perform and discharge all the duties enjoined, or intended to be enjoined, upon you, under commission of — in the Patriot Army. That you will be obedient to all superior officers in command and on actual service, and to whom such command doth of right belong; and that you will do

and perform to the utmost of your power, all things tending to the effecting and final completion of the liberties of the Canadas. That you will not, upon any consideration, challenge or accept the challenge of a Duel, or be the bearer of such challenge; and that you will, to the utmost of your power, observe and enforce good order in the Army, so far as your duty and authority may extend, and that you will support the constitution under which you are hereby commissioned.

So help you God.

There are various other papers containing lists of the names of the members of the Patriot Societies, in the several parts; also subscription lists, and the names of officers, &c. down to the 'Surgeon General' of the Forces; but these for prudential motives, we omit for the present.

The following proclamation has been issued by the commander of the American forces at Prescott:

Brother Patriots of Canada;

We have come to your rescue; we have heard the groans of your distress, and have seen tears of anguish, burning on the cheeks of your exiled and oppressed companions. — They have besought us to aid them and you in the great work of reform, and to establish on your own native soil, EQUAL RIGHTS and EQUAL PRIVILEGES. We come not to invade your country as robbers and plunderers, but we come as brothers from a land of liberty, as freemen, PLEDGED to your cause, and have sworn by the sacred name of liberty not to desert you, RALLY, then to our standard; it floats high above your soil, as a beacon to assert your rights. We must triumph. Shouts of VICTORY are already sounding in your ears. The cause is the cause of justice and humanity. Thousands of our countrymen are ready, with arms in their hands, to aid you. They have pledged to your exiled brethren, their lives, their property, and their sacred honor, not to desert the cause of LIBERTY. Let not your brother patriots, who are now struggling against their oppressors be disappointed in you. They have raised their standard and will maintain it. They have gained victory after victory and they expect you to AROUSE to the conflict and join in the great work.

Your homes, your firesides, and your sacred altars shall not be violated. Come on then, be men, be freemen, and your liberties are secured! In behalf of the American and Canadian patriots.

J. WARD BIRGE,

Brigadier General commanding Eastern division.

It is stated in the Ogdensburgh Palladium, that on the evening of the 19th inst., the steamboat Telegraph arrived at that port, having on board a company of United States troops, and Mr. Garrow, Marshal of the district, who had in his custody a prisoner, the celebrated pirate William Johnson, General Birge, Captain Sprague, of the schooner Charlotte, and others. The Albany Argus, of the 22d instant, publishes an extract of a communication to Governor Marcy, dated at Ogdensburgh, on the 18th, containing the following particulars of the capture of Johnson...

William Johnson was yesterday arrested by Charles T. Burwell and A. B. James, about three miles above Ogdensburgh. He was traced and found in the woods by Mr. B. and driven from his covert towards a bay in the river St. Lawrence, where his son lay in waiting for him with a row boat, ready to convey him a way. Mr. James, however, had got young Johnson ashore, taken possession of his boat, and secreted his oars, so as not to allow a chance of escape. 'Old Bill' rushed down to the river, closely pursued by Burwell, where he was met by James. He called aloud, 'my boat! my boat!' He was ordered by Mr. J. to surrender, but he declared he would never do so while alive. He had a pistol in each hand, and swore that he would sooner die than be taken, and threatened to shoot the first man that approached him. James and Burwell attempted to seize him, and took hold of him several times; but he broke from them and retreated. His son advised him to flee to the woods, that he would help him away, if in his power, but that his boat and oars had been taken from him, and he had no means of giving him assistance. Johnson then attempted to escape to the woods, but was prevented; and when he saw there was no chance of escape, he came to a halt and offered to surrender, if his pursuers would allow his son to have his arms. They replied that they did not seek his arms, but his person. After a parley, considerable delay, and a great deal of threatening he gave to his son a cochran rifle, (13 discharges) and two large rifle pistols, and then started with D. and J. for Ogdensburgh, still, however, retaining four small pistols and a large bowie knife, but which, in the course of a few minutes, he also gave to his son. They then proceeded about one third of a mile, when they were met by a file of United soldiers, a Deputy Sheriff from Jefferson, and a Deputy U. S. Marshal, to whom Johnson was delivered, and conveyed on board the steamboat in the employ of Government, under col. Worth.

Cold-blooded and Horrible Assassination! — We have this week to record one of the most diabolical outrages ever perpetrated in this country—a deed of blood which has impressed the whole country with a feeling of horror and indignation. The

particulars, so far as we have learned them, are as follows:—About two o'clock this morning three men went to the house of Mr. Taylor, on the Port Erie road from Chippewa, a few miles above the latter place, and demanded admittance. On Mr. Taylor opening the door, they ordered him, on pain of death, to deliver up his money, saying they wanted five hundred dollars, that they knew he had it, and he must give it. He told them he had no money. They then commanded him to accompany them to Mr. Edgeworth Ussher's who lived farther down the river, and with whom they said they had some business. He showed them the house, but refused to go with them; upon which they threatened to murder him and burn his house; they accordingly did fire the house in two or three places but the fire was soon extinguished. Yielding to compulsion, he at last went with them; and on their way down, they stopped at Mr. Dobie's, and compelled Mr. Taylor to call him up. On their gaining admittance, they forced Mr. Dobie to give them what money he had by him, (four or five dollars.) They then departed, still taking Mr. Taylor with them. Mr. Miller's was visited in the same way, but they got no money. On arriving at Mr. Ussher's they, as in the previous instance, forced Mr. Taylor to call, no doubt with a view of insuring an entrance, being aware that his voice would be recognized by the family within. Mr. Ussher being aroused came to the door, and asked Mr. Taylor what he wanted; but he durst not tell him, having been warned that if he did so he would be immediately shot, and that if any resistance were offered there were fifty men in arms within call. Mr. Ussher was at length prevailed upon to open the door—he at the same time having a candle in his hand; but on seeing armed men, he immediately shut it again; upon which one of the miscreants fired at him through a slip of glass at the side door. The ill fated gentleman received the ball in his body, and died in about an hour after. The ruffians then left the scene of blood, and after compelling Mr. Taylor to accompany them a considerable way beyond his own house, they dismissed him, betaking themselves to the woods. Mr. Ussher was a gentleman very respected by all who knew him, and his circle of friends was extensive. He was a zealous loyalist, and very active last winter, as captain in the militia, when Navy Island, which is just opposite his house, was occupied by the American pirates. He was one of the persons against whom the Grand Jury of Niagara county, N. Y., found a bill of indictment for being engaged in the capture of the piratical steamboat Caroline. He has left a widow and a young family to mourn his premature death. We fear this is but the introductory act to a 'reign of terror,' if another and a sterner policy is not speedily adopted by Great Britain. From all the circumstances of this atrocious case, there is little doubt that the murderers were from the other side, and that they form part of one of the mystic brotherhood of ruffians, who have bound themselves by a secret oath for purposes of plunder and revenge in Canada. Mr. Ussher had received repeated warnings that he was a marked man. So late as the day before his death he was in this town and communicated to Mr. M. Leod, the Deputy Sheriff, that a man from Tonawanda had told him that he Mr. U. Mr. M.L., and some others, were proscribed. Let this man be looked after. How long is this state of things to be tolerated? We must break off however, as intelligence of more thrilling events has just arrived... [Niagara Chronicle 15th Nov.]

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Royal Exchange, London, Oct. 26, 1838.

'The general enquiry in the city, as well as at the west end of the town, almost hourly is, 'Will Lord Durham come home?' This question you can, before this, answer on your side of the Atlantic and an important one it is, as should His Lordship act up to his acknowledged determination to vacate his high office, it is considered, by nearly all classes, that the stability of the ministry will be materially shaken.

'The next question is, 'who will succeed Lord Durham, should he come home?' The most current on this are, that Earl Normandy will leave Ireland for Canada, that Lord Spencer will go to the Vice Regal Castle of Dublin, and that the Duke of Richmond will take office. Lord Stanley continues to be spoken of as an efficient man for Canada. These are the more current statements; and as respects Earl Spencer, they derive weight from the fact that His Lordship was summoned to Windsor a few days since; and he has also addressed a letter to the Horticultural Society, excusing his attendance there for the future. Many doubt if Earl Normandy will leave Ireland, where he is becoming the idol of the people.

'It is not thought likely that Parliament will be re-assembled earlier than February, even should Lord Durham return ere that period.

'The Ministers are undoubtedly in an uncomfortable situation, and the expresses between Windsor and Downing street are frequent and rapid.

'From the best informed circles, we can state, that the arrangements for emigration to Canada—things remaining tranquil—are upon an extensive scale. Quebec Gazette.

Letters state that the British and Turkish fleets had united and repaired to the entrance of the Dardanelles; and it was

believed that they would pass into the Black Sea, to watch the proceedings of the Russians.

We have been favoured with an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in Liverpool, by the last overland despatch, which gives an extremely gloomy account of pending operations in India. It is dated Madras, July 23. 'There is every prospect of a general war in India—there are strong rumours abroad. The armies of the three presidencies are preparing for the approaching struggle, and it is generally believed that an order has already been given by the supreme government to encamp an army of 25,000 men on the Cabool. An ambassador from the Nepaulese Rajah to the Shah of Persia was lately stopped on the river Sutledge, conveying proposals to the Shah to come down upon our north-western frontier with a force composed of Russians, Persians, and Afghans; and in the meantime the Nepaulese rajah, with the Goldenfoot of Ava was to attack us in the north-east and in Arracan. It is said that Lord Auckland already sighs for the quiet retirement of the Admiralty, and it is generally believed that he has not master mind enough to meet the approaching crisis. A few months will determine... (Liverpool Chronicle)

Movements of the Spanish Carlists.—It is feared that the Carlists will shortly recover their former ascendancy in La Mancha. In the adjoining provinces of Toledo and Avila bands of between 3,000 and 4,000 men each have lately reappeared, probably to take up their winter quarters in La Mancha. The authorities of Saragossa have arrested upwards of 300 persons as hostages, and threaten to form a revolutionary junta, independent of the Government, on the plan of that of 1836.

Persia.—The London Times of October 25th, says:

'British influence,' according to our correspondent, had suddenly gained the ascendant in Persia, and had induced the Shah to promise to accept the ultimatum presented to him by Colonel Stoddard, and forthwith to raise the siege of Herat. All apprehension of a rupture between Great Britain and Persia had subsequently subsided.

Great Army in the South of Russia.—Letters from Posen of the 10th instant, state, that all the accounts received from Poland and the interior of Russia spoke of the gigantic military preparations now making in the southern provinces of the empire. It was evident that these troops could not be intended for Circassia, as the nature of the country does not admit of the display of large masses, and that they must of course have another destination. It was reported that the Emperor would review the army in person towards the latter end of October.

Turkey.—We learn by a letter of the 28th ult. from Constantinople, that the English fleet, along with the Turkish, was then in the Dardanelles, and that it was fully expected that the English would pass into the Black Sea. The ex minister of the interior, Akif Pacha, had been sharply remonstrated with for having received the Russian Ambassador at his residence.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We learn from the Quebec Gazette, that, on the 20th instant, an application was made in Chambers, to Justices Panet and Bedard, of the Court of King's Bench, on behalf of James Teed, confined on suspicion of treason, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to be directed to the gaoler of the district, on the ground of the illegality of the recent Ordinance passed by the Administrator of Government and Special Council, suspending the Provincial Ordinance of the 24th, Geo. III, c. 1, introducing the Habeas Corpus into this Province. After hearing the parties at length, the Judge granted the writ applied for. In the face of the Ordinance 2, Victoria, Cap. 1V, we are at a loss to conceive on what grounds the Judges were induced to grant the writ; by this Ordinance, it is enacted that the Ordinance of 1785, in as far as relates to cases of High Treason, Suspicion of High Treason, Misprision of High Treason, and Treasonable Practices, should be suspended till the 1st of June next. But if the statement in the Gazette be correct, it appears that the Judges awarded the writ, on the ground that the Habeas Corpus Act of the 31st Chas. II, cap. 2, is in force in this Province. But this is not the case. The Act in question was never in force in this Province; and forming no part of the criminal law of England, it was not introduced by the Imperial Statute of 1774. It was not till 1785 that the Habeas Corpus was enforced in this Province, by the Ordinance now suspended, which is a clear proof that this Ordinance forms no part of the criminal law. The conduct of the Quebec Judges therefore appears to us to be founded upon the most erroneous principles; and we trust some further notice may be taken of so extraordinary a decision.

We understand, that when the writ thus granted was served upon Colonel Bowles, Commandant at Quebec, in whose custody Teed is, the Colonel wrote a letter to the Judges, explaining the reasons which induced him not to give up the body of the prisoner; but that this explanatory letter was so far from giving satisfaction to their Honours, that they immediately issued a warrant for the apprehension of Colonel Bowles, for contempt. In proceeding to execute

this warrant, the Sheriff found that Colonel Bowles was in the citadel barracks, the gates of which have been since closed day and night. The Gaoler was committed for permitting Teed to be conveyed from prison to the citadel; and the whole affair has occasioned a very great and unusual sensation at Quebec.

At seven o'clock yesterday morning, H. M. steam ship Medea, with the bark Sophia in tow, arrived in port from Shediac, with the 65th Regiment. The Medea left Quebec on the 12th instant for Shediac, which place she reached in fifty hours, and on arriving there saw the Sophia, which had previously left Quebec, beating in. The Medea took on board 9 officers and 300 men of the 65th Regiment, and 21 and women and children. The remainder of the Regiment, comprising the head-quarters, embarked on board the Sophia. They left Shediac on Tuesday last, at four P. M. and made the voyage up in seventy five hours; strong breezes from the north-west prevailed all the time, and the cold was great. There was no ice whatever. [Quebec Mercury.]

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, DEC. 4, 1838.

It would seem from various accounts which we have received, that the *Mormons*, in Missouri, have actually been in arms against the American Government. A letter dated, Snowdon, October 25, 1838 says, 'News has just reached us that the *Mormons* have attacked and cut to pieces captain Bogard's company of 50 men, except three or four who have escaped.' We also learn that these *American Patriots* have burned, in Davies county, the Post Office, court House, and several stores, and plundered property to the amount of 30,000 dollars. It appears, however, from the following extract from the *Montreal Herald*, that the *Mormons* have been put down.

'An expedition, under the command of General Aitchison of the United States army, was despatched to subdue them, when out of forty who surrendered themselves prisoners to this humane and brave General, on the 28th Oct. no fewer than thirty six were wantonly butchered in cold blood.

We mentioned some weeks since, that the country was infested with *mad dogs*, and we now repeat it, that people may take the precaution to confine or dispose of their dogs in some other way; as we think few persons would relish the yelping of one of these animals about their heels.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From the *Montreal Herald*.

'In Thursday's *Herald* we announced in a postscript, that the steamer *Liverpool* had at last arrived in New York, greatly to the joy of those who had any relatives on board, whose minds must have been kept, for some time past, in a state of agonising suspense and anxiety.

'It appears,' says a New York paper, 'that on her leaving *Liverpool* on the 29th day fixed for her departure she encountered adverse winds and very tempestuous weather. When six days out it was discovered that the consumption of coal was so great, owing to some defect in the machinery, that one half the quantity she had taken on board—560 tons—was already consumed, although she had then performed but one third of her voyage. The commander, in consequence, determined to return, and reached the cove of Cork on the 29th of October, having been nine days out, and having then only 70 tons of coal left. At Cork she remained until the 6th ult., taking in coal and having the imperfection in her engine remedied, when she again took her departure, and made the passage to New York in sixteen days.

The most important and gratifying intelligence is that that moral incubus, Lord Glenelg, has been removed from the Colonial Office, and we have no doubt, that he along with some others will be 'damned to eternal fame,' for the misgovernment of the British Empire in general and of the Canadas in particular. A rumour was current, which though important is very far indeed from being gratifying, that the Marquis of Normandy has been appointed successor to the Earl of Durham. He is at present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to which he was raised while Earl of Mulgrave.

The Western Luminary says that the rumors of divisions in the cabinet were true. That Lord Glenelg resigned, and his resignation was accepted; that Lord Spencer and the Duke of Richmond were successively offered the colonial secretary's portfolio, but declined it; and that as yet no successor to Lord Glenelg had been found.

War in the East.—The recent intelligence from India is of a very important and warlike character. Lord Auckland, of India, has deemed it necessary, in consequence of the ulterior designs of Russia, countenanced as they are by the Shah of Persia, to despatch an army of 30,000 men to the northern frontier of our Indian empire. The presence of such a force at the present moment in central Asia must be attended with the best results. The British army was to be joined by 45,000 or 50,000 men, furnished by Runjeet Singh.

The East.—The London Morn. Chronicle of the 1st instant says that a Constantinople letter of the 10th of October confirms the important news that the Shah of Persia had consented to make peace with Herat, and withdraw his force. Guarantees of this had been given, solemn enough to induce Mr. McNeill to return to Herat. This will diminish still more the fears of a collision in the East.

To the Editor of the *Mississkoui Standard*.

Celum non animes mutant, qui trans mare currunt.

Sir,—Permit me to make a few extracts from a letter sent by a Canadian loyalist, now in Ohio, to a friend. It is only one more evidence of the universal feeling among us that the measures of Government have embittered the feelings of loyalists against the French Canadians.

'I have seen an Extract from Mackenzie's Gazette, headed 'HORRIBLE ATROCITY,' which states that the red coats had taken and burnt the village of St. Pierre; whether true or not I hope it is, and that Mackenzie may have scores of such atrocious proceedings to record is my hearty prayer. For the love of all you hold dear and sacred, I conjure you to give no quarter to any of the contemptible horde. I hope that not a loyalist in the Canadas will give an erring and over-merciful government an opportunity to exercise its clemency in behalf of any prisoners. I can scarcely control my indignation within proper bounds of expression at this second unprovoked and ungrateful attempt to destroy the peace of the Canadas. I am naturally of a merciful disposition, but when I reflect on the past, the lenity of the Government, the forbearance of the loyal, the prospects of a country blasted, the happiness of communities and families trampled upon, the possibility that perhaps already I have lost some one dear to me, the anxiety, the alarms, the vigilance you must all feel and suffer from the outrages and hellish conduct of such men as Nelson, Gagnon, &c., I feel a tiger's thirst for their coward blood. O give it to them—one and all. When you meet them remember that you are fighting for your country, your friends, your freedom, and let the battle cry be death or victory.'

Yours, &c. S.

Bedford, Nov. 22d, 1838.

Sir,—I request you will have the goodness to convey to the Loyal Militia and Volunteers of Rouville, who were under arms during the late disturbances, the thanks of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, for their ready and steady conduct at that trying moment. And I have pleasure, by having been personally with them at that period, to be able to bear testimony that the high approbation of His Excellency was well deserved.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. servt.

W. F. WILLIAMS.

Lieut. Col.

Commanding the Mississkoui Frontier, To Lieut. Col. M'Callum, Rouville Militia.

Bedford, Nov. 22d, 1838.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in conveying the thanks of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, to yourself, Captain Rowe, and the men of the Rouville Militia and Volunteers, who so nobly went to the assistance of your fellow Loyalists at Odelltown on the 9th instant, and I am happy in the knowledge that this is not the first or second time in which the Rouville Militia have gallantly hastened to the relief of their neighbours under similar circumstance.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. Servt.

W. F. WILLIAMS.

Lieut. Col.

Commanding the Frontier. To Captain Vaughan, Commanding the Clarenceville Frontier.

The following remarks referring to both meetings of Sympathisers and rebels, are from the pen of a New York Correspondent of the *Montreal Courier*:

'I attended the meeting of Canada Sympathisers the night before last. Wolfred Nelson, Bouchette, DesRivieres, and Gaudin were there—quite an excitement, Gaudin closed his harangue:—'We have just landed in a land of liberty, and are on our way to a land of slavery, which we will make a land of liberty, or die.' Tremendous cheering followed these big words.

Bouchette intends to remain here and give lectures, unfolding the whole catalogue of Canada grievances, and British misrule and tyranny. Only think of these bold rebels haranguing an American people, and

exciting them to war with England...A pretty exhibition certainly in proof of the faculty of your sweet and manly Whig Government at home. To night the fellows are to have another meeting, when they will proceed to pass Resolutions & propose a levy on Johnathan's pocket, in which application they will probably fail...for we are not much disposed to war, whatever report may say, inasmuch as we look on the actors on your side of the line as more cowardly boobies...and further, a war with England would damage us very much commercially.

Friday.—I was at the rebel meeting again last evening, 1000 persons were present. Dr. MacNiven, (an Irishman who fled his country 20 years ago or more, being a co-rebel with the celebrated Emmet, who was executed,) was placed in the chair—he is an old man, and twaddled some nonsense—compared the United States and Canada, and pronounced them parallel cases...taxation without representation being the moving causes, &c., said any one blaming a patriot Canadian might as well rebuke Washington, etc. A string of resolutions were then read and passed unanimously. One recommending communications to be opened with the reformers of England, Ireland and Scotland, to request them to petition Parliament to declare Canada 'Independent.' Another, a wise one, to raise subscriptions to feed the starving refugees from Canada, now on this side, or to come. Theller was then brought forward, and I left the meeting. My opinions are the same as I expressed yesterday, as to the results, or extent of active sympathy here. What the well wishers to Canada and the United States want to here, is, of sound drubbing being given to the Patriots, which would be a great satisfaction.

St. Hilaire de Rouville. 16th Nov. 1838

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the commander of the forces, that having received intelligence that a number of the inhabitants were collected at a mill belonging to Monsieur Bruneau, on the hill of Boucherville, I yesterday proceeded there, with the force under my command, and found that the Patriots had retreated, leaving one iron six-pounder, two three-pounders, forty three stand of arms; about fifty pikes, eleven quarter kegs of ball-cartridge, and powder and seventy rounds of six-pounder cartridge which I have now in possession at this place.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

T. H. JOHNSTON

Major 66th Regiment, Commanding Lieutenant Colonel Eden, Deputy Adjutant General, Montreal.

Cheap Store.

SAXE'S MILLS, (Highgate,) Vt. CHARLES J. SAXE, has just received a New and Complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Bought in New York at reduced prices; and which are now offered to Purchasers for Cash or its equivalent as cheap as can be bought in this County.

TEA and TOBACCO,

at Wholesale Also—Expect to receive soon a lot of Stanley's Rotary Cooking and Parlour Stoves, with trimmings complete,—terms—cash. November, 25th 1838.

Wanted,

A School Teacher for District No. 34, in the west parish of St. Armand, for the term of five months. One who is well qualified to teach a Country school and will bear examination by the Rev. R. Whitwell, will meet with encouragement by applying to.

CAPT. G. SIXBY.

Notice.

Ran away from the Subscriber, on the 17th inst. a young man named Charles Cramer, 18 years of age. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account.

EBENEZER PERKINS.

Potton, Nov. 22, 1838.

LOST.

On or about the 13th inst., at or near Lyman Brooks, in Frelighsburg, a drab Sartuit Coat, with Rounding Capes, and a Drab Velvet Collar. Whoever will return said coat to O. J. Kemp Frelighsburg or L. Stevens, Dunham, or give information where it may be found shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN BELL, Jr.

Dunham Nov. 17th, 1838.

Notice.

Strayed or Stolen from a pasture in Henryville, a bay

Mare,

with black legs, mane, and tail; with a grey sucking colt with a white spot in the face. Whoever will return said Mare and Colt, shall be entitled to the reward of 10 dollars.

For particulars enquire of

JOHN MOLONY.

Berkshire Vt., Nov. 1838.

Fanning Mills

Manufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash HORACE LIVINGSTON. St. Albans, 16th Sept, 1838.

STRAYED,

FROM the enclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of Oct. last, a yearling SREX—brindle color. Whoever will give information concerning the same will be suitably rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 19th Nov., 1838.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the enclosure of the subscriber on the 27th of Oct. last, a orrel MARE; with white mane and tail, a white stripe in the forehead, and supposed to be 8 years old. Whoever will return or give information where she can be found, will be liberally rewarded.

JACOB BEST, 2d.

Stanbridge, Nov. 5, 1838.

OATS.

WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office. Sept. 11th 1838.

A Farm to Let.



THE Subscriber is wishing to let, for a term of years, and for a specified rent to be paid in improvements on the premises, the farm which is now in his occupancy in the South part of utton. It is situated one & a half miles from Richford mills, and half a mile from hepherd's Mills in Sutton, on a good public road. There are seventy acres under improvement, two good barns and an indifferent house—a fine sugar orchard with three hundred sap buckets and a sixty gallon kettle. Good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Frelighsburg.

HENRY BRIGHT.

Frelighsburg, 3d Nov., 1838.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the enclosure of the subscriber, on Wednesday night, the 23d instant, a large, dark bay, French STUDD-HORSE, with two white feet, both on the left side, a star in the forehead, and a switch tail. Said horse is 3 years old.

CHARLES BARRER.

St. Mary, Oct. 23d, 1838.

Stoves for Sale.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, very low for cash or approved credit, a quantity of IRISBURG COOKING

STOVES

of superior quality. Also Box Stoves of different descriptions, &c. &c. For particulars enquire of ABEL HURLBUT, Jr., of Frelighsburg.

ELEAZER OLMSTED.

Franklin, Vermont, October 29th, 1838.

WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good

Hay,

H. M. CHANDLER.

Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838.

Lost.

On or about the 22d of last sept. a note of hand of the amount of 14 dollars drawn in favor of George Cook, and signed by Robert Buck, payable ten days from date. Whoever will return, or give information where said note can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE COOK.

Farnham, October 2, 1838.

Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT just received per the Schooner 'Cynthia,' and for Sale very low for Cash, by RUSSELL & ROBERTS. Mississkoui Bay, August, 1838.

Get the worth of your MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of

Cooking, Box, & Parlour

Stoves,

of different kinds and sizes.

Hollow Ware,

Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,

all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years credit given for young Cattle, if payment made secure.

Gray Full Cloth,

Flanel cloth, double yarn,

Socks, Flax Seed,

Maple Sugar,

wanted in payment.

PERLY HALL & SON,

West Berkshire, Oct. 18t, 1838.

Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber. PLINY WOODBRY

Lost.

ON the 18th instant somewhere between the village of Frelighsburg and Mr. Best's lime kiln, at Phillipsburg, 52 DOLLARS, rolled up in a small piece of paper.—Of the above bills there were four 10's and one 5 on the Montreal Bank; one 5 on the Quebec Bank, the remaining two dollars supposed to be on the Wells River Bank.—Whoever will return said money will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN TYLER.

West Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 19, 1838.

Notice,

Is hereby given that the premium money for the Agricultural Society in the County of Mississkoui, is now ready to be paid to such as premiums were awarded to, at the late cattle show in September last; & as the money in the hands of the Treasurer is insufficient to pay the whole amount awarded, there will be a deduction of 22 1/2 per cent on each.

THIRAM COREY, Treasurer.

Stanbridge, 11th Oct., 1838.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruitter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruitter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838

New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at wholesale or retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,

Huntington's new school Geography and Atlas

do Introduction to do.

do Village School Geography for beginners.

Comstock's Com. School Philosophy.

do do Astronomy, (a cheap work for common schools.)

Adams's Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.

Porter's Rhetorical Reader

Emerson's 1st 2d & 3d Class Readers

Olney's, Malt-Gruns, Parley's & Halls Geography

Kirkham's Smith's & Greenleaf's Grammar

Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History.

Leavitt's Easy Lessons in Reading.

do Sequel to do do

Walker's Dictionary.

Worcester's do. Webster's do.

Murray's English Reader.

Emerson's and Webster's Spelling-books.

Levise's French Grammar.

Neugent's French Dictionary.

Palmer's Perrin's Tables.

Ainsworth Latin Dictionary.

Adam's Gould's, Latin Grammar.

Jacob's Latin Reader.

Cooper's and Gould's Virgil.

Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.

Burret's Geography of the Heavens.

Bibles of all sizes, Testaments.

Rollins' Ancient History.

Josephus' Works Memoirs of Hannah More.

Hannah More's Works.

Barnes' Notes on the New Testament.

Village Testament Hymn Books.

Prayer Books, Handel and Haydn, and Boston Academy's collection of Music.

History of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Shakspeare's Work Brown's Concordance.

Slates Pencils Wafers Sealing Wax.

Water colors, Maps of the Western States.

Visiting cards Card cases.

Also a general assortment of Sunday School Books.

Almanacs for 1839, Toy Books, &c.

Purchasers, are invited to call and examine, and buy if they like the prices.

JAMES RUSSELL.

St. Albans, Vermont, Oct. 2 1838.

Wanted.

200 LABOURERS upon the Prairie Sections of the Central Railroad, crossing the Illinois River at the village of Peru, LaSalle County Illinois, for which twenty Dollars per month will be paid in State Paper, or Eastern funds and pay every month by State Agents; the location is on a dry prairie and very healthy, and plenty of lands to be had in the vicinity of the work at \$1 25 cents per acre and only 90 miles from Chicago at the termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the above opportunity will find the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to Chicago, much the cheapest and quickest Route.

HARKNESS BIGELOW & SMITH, contractors.

August 26, 1838

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a very general assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are comprised

50 Chests & half do. Hyson Skin

25 do. do Young Hyson,

10 do. do Souchong,

10 Bags superior Coffee,

10 do. Pepper and Spice,

2 Tierces Salaratus,

20 Kegs Tobacco,

10 Boxes Cavendish do.

5 Bbls Paper do,

—ALSO—

Benthuson's superior chewing Tobacco

6 Bales Brown Shirting,

Batts, Wicking, etc. etc.

All of which he offers for sale Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low prices.

W. W. SMITH

June 23, 1838.

Tin Ware

FACTORY.

F. & C. PIERCE would respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at Stanbridge East Village, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line of business with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron, such as stoves, pipe, &c. Have troughs made to order.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Freilighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK.

Cooksville, July 3, 1838.



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation. TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of Victoria, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid out to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our partner, first successfully accomplished. The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

In which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.-20 2

St Joseph Street (near the wharf in

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands. He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting, in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Freilighsburg, May, 1838.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE

Rail-Road, NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

The 3d. Sept., and until further notice The arrangement will be as follows:

From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA,

9 o'clock, Morning,

12 1-2 do. Afternoon,

4 do. Afternoon

From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE

9 o'clock, Morning,

1 o'clock, Afternoon

From Laprairie.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE

10 o'clock, Morning,

5 o'clock Afternoon

From Laprairie.

PRINCESS VICTORIA

6 o'clock, Morning,

10 1-2 do. Afternoon,

2 1-4 do. Afternoon

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA

10 o'clock, Morning,

4 o'clock, Afternoon

From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE

8 o'clock Morning,

2 o'clock Afternoon

FARES.—First Class Passengers, 5s.—First

Class, Over and Back, Same Day, provided they state their intentions on taking their tickets, 7s. 6d.

Second Class, 2. 6d.

All Freight to be Paid for on Delivery.

Application for Freight or Passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The Public will take notice, that in order to prevent those Losses, Mistakes and Vexatious Delays, which must arise unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of Freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following Regulations:

1st. All Freight intended to cross the Rail-Road or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the line half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay might take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the Freight to be regularly way-billed.

2nd. No Freight will be considered as delivered to the Company, unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3rd. Freight from Montreal for Laprairie, will be delivered on the Company's Wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th. Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain will be delivered at the Station House.

5th. Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie, will be delivered at the Station House.

6th. Freight for Montreal will be delivered as delivered on the Wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the Owner or Consignee.

Montreal, August 30, 1838.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESS-

ING, AND

MANUFACTURING.

THE undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool:—

Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth

Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St Armand, May 22d 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freilighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississkoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season among which are comprised;—

Dry Goods, Teas, Tobacco, Rum, Brandy, Wine, H. Gin, Salmon, Dry Cod Fish, Salt, Glass, &



Hard-ware, Grass Scythes, Cradling do., Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf ugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts Sulphur, astor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality or goods and prices—"for the days of Auld Lang Syne."

JOHN E. CHURCH.

Churchville July 3, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berk, shire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Wet and Dry Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Cast Steel, Nails, Nail Rods, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings, and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&

Blank-Book

Manufacturer,

St. Albans,

Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive

assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for

in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Farm for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of land, 150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Phillipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large BED OF MARL is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.

A Wood-shed and Waggon-house

24 by 56 feet.

A Barn 30 by 40 feet.

and,

A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with

A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.

A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

LODERICK F. STREITE.

St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississkoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;

which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Mississkoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.

C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.

Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham.

P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford.

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.

W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg.

Galloway Freiligh, Bedford.

P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.

Jacob Cook P. M. Bromes.

P. H. Knowlton, Bromes.

Samuel Wood, Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Wm. Hickok Cooksville,

Henry Bright, Sutton.

Levi A. Cuit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freilighsburg, all payments must be made.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimble; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and staves; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hooks and eyes, &c. &c. just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Just received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated table and tea spoons sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomero's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,

St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel buks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,

St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destitution and to give an opportunity to all the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq., who is fully authorized to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcome at every house, and that all who have the means will contribute liberally to this good cause.

In behalf of the Montreal A. B. Society

W. F. CURRY,

General agent.

Mississkoui, August 6th, 1838.

Notice.